

**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**PUBLIC DINNER**  
IN HONOR OF  
**SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD**  
AND THE PEOPLE OF UPPER-CANADA,  
GIVEN AT THE  
ALBION HOTEL, QUEBEC,  
ON MONDAY, THE 25TH JULY, 1836.

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*As reported for The Quebec Gazette.*

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**QUEBEC:**  
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1836.

REPORT

PUBLIC DEBATE

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

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**PUBLIC DINNER**  
**IN HONOUR OF**  
**SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD,**  
**AND**  
**THE PEOPLE OF UPPER CANADA.**

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IN commemoration of the triumph lately achieved by SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD and the loyal and well disposed People of Upper Canada, over an anti-British and revolutionary faction, a number of the citizens of Quebec, who are determined to support the connexion of the British Colonies with the Mother Country, and to whom the result of the late elections in Upper Canada could not but be peculiarly gratifying, resolved, some time since, to give a Public Dinner in honour of SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD and THE PEOPLE OF UPPER CANADA. A public meeting was consequently held, and the unanimous voice of that meeting having been in favour of the proposition, a Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. It was also decided that the dinner should be given on the 25th of July, the anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane, at which the Upper Canadian Militia so nobly distinguished themselves, in defence of their King and Country. The Committee so appointed, lost no time in carrying out the objects for which it was appointed, and named several sub-Committees, (Committee of taste, decorations, &c.,) and in their proceedings were ably seconded by Mr.

C. Hoffman, jun., lessee of the Albion Hotel, who declared himself determined to spare neither pains nor expense in rendering the dinner worthy of the occasion on which it was to be given. The result proved that Mr. Hoffman made no empty boast, the whole of the preparations having been got up with a degree of splendour hitherto unequalled in Quebec. The surrounding country was scoured for the purpose of obtaining the choicest in the land, and not without effect,—for, though provisions of all kinds are now unusually scarce and of very inferior quality, the best of every thing was to be found on the table of the Albion Hotel on Monday last. The large ball-room, which had been fitted up for the occasion, was brilliantly lighted, and presented a splendid *coup d'œil*. The tables extending the whole length of the room, were united at top in the form of a horse shoe, and were loaded with good cheer. A large number of vases of natural flowers, of the most beautiful kinds, were placed on the table, and diffused an agreeable perfume throughout the apartment. On the right of the President, we observed a vase containing very large Scotch thistles, furnished for the occasion by Mr. Murray, of Beauport. The decorations of the room were extremely *unique* and characteristic, the walls of the room being entirely covered with flags. Directly over the President's chair was displayed a new transparency, painted by Mr. Delcour, of this city, representing the Regalia of England, surrounded by festoons of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, with the following words: "King and Constitution; Sir Francis Bond Head." This transparency was supported by the two splendid banners and the spears of the St. George's Society, and the colours of the 4th regiment of Canadian Militia. At the foot of the room, over the orchestra, was a transparency with the words "The Loyal People

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of Upper Canada," supported by the colours of the 1st regiment of Canadian Militia. On the south side of the room was displayed a new transparency of the Royal Arms, in front of which was exhibited the St. George's Ensign, belonging to the St. George's Society, and on the north side were transparencies of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew.

Shortly after six o'clock the dinner bell rang, and the President, WILLIAM PRICE, Esq., accompanied by Col. FRASER, of Glengarry, and Mr. HARVEY, of Brockville, U. C., and followed by Messrs. W. WALKER and J. H. KERR, the Vice Presidents, with the other guests and subscribers to the dinner, proceeded to the dining apartment, the band playing "The roast beef of old England." They then took their seats at the table in the following order:—President, WM. PRICE, Esq. supported on his right by Col. FRASER, of Glengarry, and on his left by Mr. HARVEY, of Brockville: Mr. WM. WALKER on the south side, and Mr. J. H. KERR on the north of the room, as Vice Presidents. Twelve gentlemen acted as Stewards, and were placed at proper intervals at the table.

The whole being seated, the President gave the word for the "knife and fork business" to commence, and ample justice was done to the great variety of good things on the table, among which we may perhaps mention a huge "baron" of beef, weighing upwards of 100 pounds, placed before the President, and ornamented with flags bearing appropriate inscriptions, and a magnificent cake made by Mr. Devery, from whose establishment the whole of the pastry was obtained.

The cloth having been removed, and a quantity of the choicest Madeira, Port and Claret, placed on the table, the President called the company to order, and claiming a bumper, proposed, as the first toast,

The King—God bless him. This toast was of course drank with all the honours.

Air,—“*God save the King.*”

The President then rose and said that he felt great pleasure in proposing the next toast, it being to the health of His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head. (Loud cheers.) Let us (continued the President,) fill a flowing bumper to the toast, and express in the strongest possible manner, the highly gratifying feelings with which we must be all imbued, arising from the late triumph in Upper Canada, and more particularly so on this day, when we are met to do honor to him who mainly achieved that triumph. (Cheers.) As British subjects we could not but be proud of the open, straight forward and manly course pursued by Sir Francis Head in his capacity of Representative of our beloved Sovereign. Sir Frs. Head came among us as a relief to uphold the national character at a moment when, to our sorrow it must be said, nearer at hand that character had been degraded. (Deafening cheers.) He (the President) was sure that he spoke the mind of every one present in saying that they entertained the brightest hopes from Sir Francis Bond Head's government; and for himself he would go a step further and say with respect to Sir F. Head, in the words of the Poet,

“I will follow thee,  
To the last gasp with truth and loyalty!”

(Long continued cheering.)

In conclusion, he would give as the second toast, His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, the patriotic and truly Constitutional Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.

Air,—“*The Pilot that weathered the Storm.*”

This toast was drank with 9 times 9, and one cheer more, and followed with three distinct rounds of the most rapturous applause.



Mr. BUCHANAN of Toronto, rose and observed that as an Upper Canadian he could not sit still and hear that toast drank in so enthusiastic a manner without returning thanks. He (Mr. B.) was unaccustomed to speak in public, but he conceived that it was unnecessary for any one to speak for Sir F. B. Head. (Cheers.) He had spoken for himself—he had spoken home to the sympathies of all true hearts, and had made the people of Upper Canada speak out in popular thunder. (Loud cheers.)—What a thrill of pleasure was felt in Upper Canada when the result of the elections was made known! It had been felt that there was a foul stain attached to the character of the people of Upper Canada by the Lower Canadians, but the result of those elections did away with the false accusations made against Upper Canada. (Cheers.) The credit of the country was thereby redeemed, and the people of Upper Canada shewed that they had no sympathy with the revolutionary characters in the Province. The people of Upper Canada are desirous of real reform, and they take it as a redeeming pledge of the Home Government that Sir Francis Bond Head has been sent out as their Lieutenant Governor. (Cheers.) They see in him a fearless Conservative and a real Reformer, which is just the kind of a man they required. They are determined to have a reform, for undoubtedly reform is required, and they are likewise determined that by British hands shall British wrongs be righted. (Long continued cheering.)

Mr. JOHN NEILSON remarked that the acknowledgment of the honour intended for Sir Francis Bond Head had very properly been made by a gentleman from Upper Canada. He (Mr. N.) believed that the merits of Sir Francis Bond Head are as well known and as fully appreciated in Lower as in Upper Canada. Personally, in Lower Canada, we

have not the advantage of being acquainted with Sir Francis B. Head, but we are all acquainted with his acts—(cheers),—and it is by acts and not by professions that public men are to be judged.—(Cheers.) Sir F. Head came he (Mr. N.) thoroughly believed, imbued with a true spirit of reform. He wished to reform all the abuses which existed in Upper Canada, for in Upper Canada, as well as in other countries, there were abuses. In all governments in fact abuses exist, and it often happens that those who pretend to be the most perfect are the most liable to abuses. Sir F. Head, as he (Mr. N.) had already remarked, came out to reform abuses, and he set about it as an Englishman ought to do—manfully, boldly, and in a straight forward manner; but he made no professions, he made nothing which he (Mr. N.) would not in that company designate by another name.—(Great cheering and laughter.) Sir Francis Head gave the people the instructions which he had received from his Sovereign and said that he would act up to them, but when he began to do so, what did those men do who *professed* to reform abuses? They sought only to usurp the power of the King and make it subservient to their own individual advantage.—(Cheers.) Sir Francis Head, however, well acquainted with the practice of the British Constitution, asked the people if it was right that the Crown, representing the whole people, should be stripped of its rights, and those rights vested in any one man or set of men? This appeal to the people of Upper Canada was not made in vain. They answered: we will support the authority of the King and the connection with the parent country—we will support the British Constitution and will have no other constitution.—(Cheers.) Sir F. Head has the merit of having had confidence in the people of Upper Canada, and the people have the merit that that confidence was not



misplaced.—(Cheers.) Sir F. Head knew what he was about when he dissolved the Parliament. It is not by doubting the good sense of a people that a government can succeed—it must throw itself into their arms and trust to their attachment to their King—and in doing this, with a loyal, honest and enlightened people, it will never fail to succeed. These sentiments have carried our nation throughout the world, victorious and respected. It was these sentiments that had called together those whom he (Mr. N.) then had the honour of addressing. They were not there met actuated by party spirit or national distinctions—it was in honour of the British Constitution, and because it had been supported in Upper Canada. Victories in war (and he Mr. N. hated war,) are glorious and honourable to the character of the nation that achieved them, but victories in civil contests—of reason and truth over sophistry and falsehood, are more honourable still,—and not only more honourable, but more efficient for the grandeur and preservation of an empire. The British Government, up to the present day, has been sacrificing the interests she has in these Colonies to false notions—notions which it has been persuaded to entertain, that we, the people of British North America are prepared for insurrection—that we are in fact in a precisely similar way of thinking as the old Colonies were at the time of the rebellion, which turned out to be a revolution in the end.—(Cheers and laughter.) There however is no such thing. The people of Upper Canada have shewn it. Immediately when they saw there were notions of breaking off the connection with the mother country, by destroying the lawful powers of the Crown which extend over the whole empire and hold it together, they put down the faction that entertained such notions.—(Cheers.) The real loyal feeling of the people of

British North America has been kept down by the indecision of the British Ministers, for we are perhaps more attached to Great Britain and Ireland than they are themselves. The people of these Colonies have always been distinguished for their inclination to keep up the connexion with the Mother Country, but the British Government appear to think that there are not loyal subjects enough here to put down rebels. ["They are mistaken," from one of the company.] *They are mistaken.*—(Great cheering.) That is no reason however why we should not have a fair, honest and energetic government, with a reform of all abuses—such as Sir F. intended for Upper Canada. With such a government, we shall form—for a longer time than our weak and erring minds ought to presume to limit—part of the British nation. We shall share its honours and advantages, and these are second to none in the universe.—(Loud cheering.)

Mr. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL then sang with great applause the following original song, composed for the occasion :—

SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD.

Here's a health to Sir Francis Bond Head!  
When he's gone we'll not find such another;  
Who is not of faction afraid,  
Nor cares for republican pother.

Such a guide we'd choose ever to follow,  
That will not be to party a slave;  
Though Papineau's creatures may bellow,  
And Bidwell's associates may rave.

Here's a health, &c.

That the Speaker's not pleas'd 'tis no wonder,  
If folks represent truly his views;  
For they say that our King he'd put under,  
In the hope that himself we would choose.

Here's a health, &c.

But we spurn all such radical stuff,  
 Full of treason, and leading to blond :—  
 Since all Canada's free, that's enough,  
 Let's be happy, industrious, and good.

Here's a health, &c.

He's a Statesman of right education,  
 And supports Constitution and King;  
 He is loyal, and true to his nation,  
 And well governs his Province—so sing

Here's a health, &c.

3d Toast.—The Province of Upper Canada! Nobly has she vindicated her Loyalty, in the result of the late General Election.

Air,—“*True Blue.*”

Colonel FRASER, of Glengarry, (U. C.) responded to this toast. He said that as an inhabitant of Upper Canada he could not but feel gratified for this expression of sentiment towards the people of Upper Canada, and in their name he begged leave to return thanks. It is true (continued Col. F.) that Upper Canada has vindicated her character, and it was time that she should do so. It was known to all present that for a certain period, Upper Canada had laboured under a very great delusion, but as soon as the people saw through the artifices to which they had been exposed, they took the earliest opportunity of redeeming themselves. (Cheers.) No person can doubt the loyalty of the people of Upper Canada. If at any moment the King should call upon them to defend the Constitution and the Country, they will again be ready

“With hearts resolved and hands prepared  
 Their freedom and their rights to guard!”

(Cheers.) So, with the House of Assembly of Upper Canada. Should they be called upon at any time to assist the people of Lower Canada in the good cause, the latter might rest assured that they would “cheerfully” come forward and assist them.

(Deafening cheers, which lasted for two or three minutes.)

Mr. WM. WALKER, one of the Vice-Presidents, also spoke to the third toast. He said that this was a proud and memorable day for Upper Canada, being the anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane.—There could not have been a more appropriate day set apart to signalize the triumph of constitutional principles than that on which the Upper Canadian Militia so nobly distinguished themselves in defence of their King and country. (Cheers.) Notwithstanding the many able remarks that had been made, he (Mr. W.) could not avoid giving a brief detail of recent proceedings in Upper Canada—proceedings terminating in a result of such deep and vital importance to both Upper and Lower Canada. In the first place, Sir Francis Bond Head comes to Upper Canada, and pledges himself with the utmost frankness to carry out all needful reforms, having been instructed by his Sovereign so to do. He united himself with men of all parties—with men of no party—and in proof of his sincerity, called to his Councils, men who were notoriously at the head of what they designated the "liberal" party. In short, he shewed himself determined to remove every possible ground of difference and complaint that existed. But the wily demagogues saw that this would not do for them. They knew well that if once unanimity prevailed—they might say with Othello—"McKenzie and O'Grady's occupation's gone." (Loud cheers and laughter). So, they began again with their senseless clamour, revived the "baneful domination" and returned to their old trade of agitation. (Cheers.) An old friend of ours might perhaps be remembered, for whose sentiments he (Mr. W.) had great respect, and who used to employ the following adage, "There is no man who makes politics a trade who is not a rascal."

(Great cheers and laughter.) But to return to the Upper Canada radicals. (Laughter.) They got up a story about "responsible government," as if a colony were a kingdom. What kind of a "responsible government" would they have made? Barnabas Bidwell, Rex; Lyon McKenzie, First Lord of the Treasury, and excommunicated priest O'Grady, Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Continued cheering and laughter.) From such a government well might the people of Upper Canada exclaim:

"Angels and Ministers of grace defend us!"

Sir F. B. Head seeing himself thus beset, resolved upon appealing to the people of Upper Canada, and the result proves that he was right in taking such a step. Nobly have the people of Upper Canada vindicated themselves from the aspersions cast on them in consequence of the seditious pretensions of a few ambitious and discontented demagogues. They have shewn themselves, in peace as in war, "good men and true." (Cheers.) The same steadfast loyalty which they evinced on the 25th of July 1814, they have shewn lately in a different description of contest. Will the Colonies surrounding not admire this example set by Upper Canada? They most undoubtedly will, and exclaim: "Honesty is the best policy" after all. (Cheers and laughter.)—Sir Francis Bond Head scouts the idea that the most essential fitness for office is to be "acceptable to the great body of the people," (Laughter,) unless this qualification be accompanied with better qualities—integrity, talents, and above all—loyalty. (Cheers.) Sir Francis Head will not nourish vipers in his bosom. With the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, constituted as it now is, we have very little danger to apprehend, even should that doctrine be admitted. It is not likely that U. C. will much longer allow the narrow minded, illiberal and anti-commercial spirit of our House of Assembly of

Lower Canada, to hang as a dead weight on her efforts to advance in prosperity. In this Province we are constantly assailed with cries of national and religious distinctions, and it is said we cannot get on, because of these distinctions, which it is pretended we foster. In Upper Canada, however, we have seen men of different origins and different religions uniting together, determined to go on and prosper, and remain part of that nation the people of which make

"The sea their high-way, the world their home."

(Cheers.) May the people of Upper Canada go on and prosper in their great and glorious career. They may rest assured that among us, not only are hearts with them, but willing hands to aid and assist them in their patriotic efforts. (Loud continued cheering).

4th Toast.—The day—the anniversary of the Battle of Lundy's Lane! Lower Canada has been twice indebted to the loyalty of the people of Upper Canada, may she never prove ungrateful.—(Drank with three times three and one cheer more.)

Air,—"*When wild wars deadly blast was blown.*"

On this toast being given, Mr. KEMBLE rose and said, that having been a humble participator of the campaigns in Upper Canada, in 1813 and 1814, he should, in the absence of any other person so situated, beg to trespass on the company for a short time, whilst he bore testimony to the devotion and perseverance of the Upper Canada Militia in the service of their King and Country, under the most trying circumstances. He had during a great part of the campaigns, in the years above mentioned, been upon the Niagara frontier, and could therefore speak from his own knowledge of the unwearyed exertions of its brave and loyal inhabitants, and in most other parts of the Province, the same



spirit was manifested. The battle of which that day was the anniversary, and which redounded to the honor of the British Arms, was fought under great disadvantages. The previous events of the war, in that quarter, during the same summer, had not been such as to encourage either Troops or Militia. Fort Erie had been surrendered without a show of resistance, and in an attack on the enemy's position at Chippawa, Major General Riall had been repulsed with heavy loss, and had retreated to the shelter of the forts, at the mouth of the Niagara river. It was not necessary for him to give the company a detailed account of the movements which took place by the respective armies, in the period which intervened between the battle at Chippawa and that at Lundy's Lane. It would be sufficient to say, that on the evening of the day previous to that on which it was fought, Gen. Riall, who was with the division of the British army at the 12 Mile Creek, received intelligence that the enemy had retreated from the position he had taken near Fort George, and had recrossed the Chippawa. He lost no time in pushing forward a corps of observation, consisting of a detachment of the 104th Regt., the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles, the Battalion of Incorporated Militia of Upper Canada, and some companies of the Local Militia, who were with him, in all not exceeding 1000 men, who marched all night, and took their post at Lundy's Lane on the following day, where they were joined by some Indians. In the evening the enemy was observed in very superior force, crossing the bridge and advancing from the Chippawa, to dislodge the British from their post. General Riall had determined not to risk a battle and the troops had actually commenced the retreat; when Lieutenant General Drummond who had that morning landed from York, and was moving with reinforcements to

the support of the advance, came up and ordered the position to be re-occupied. Scarcely had the order been executed when the enemy commenced a furious attack which was for some time supported by the advanced party alone, until the arrival of the Royals and the 89th Regt., with the light company of the 41st Regiment, from Fort George enabled them to maintain their ground, and though the enemy still outnumbered the British, the battle was continued with equal spirit on both sides during the night, and detachments of the 8th Regt., with the 103rd Regt. and some few more militia from the 12 mile Creek coming up decided the contest, and the enemy leaving two of his guns on the field, retired across the Chippawa, and afterwards retreated to Fort Erie where he was blockaded during the remainder of the summer, and the frontier relieved from the presence of its unwelcome visitors. The British remained masters of the field, and though in the afternoon they fell back on their depot of stores at Queenston, the enemy made no offer of renewing the contest. He mentioned these circumstances because American writers had claimed the victory for their army. Of the active service of the militia the best proof would be found in looking at the returns of killed and wounded in the two severe battles of the month of July. At Chippawa, or more properly, Street's Creek, of 6 officers killed, 3 were of the militia, and four militia officers were wounded, and at Lundy's Lane, out of five officers slain two were of the militia, and of forty-one officers wounded, sixteen were of the same troops, and eight of these of the Incorporated Battalion. Here was a convincing proof that the militia of Upper Canada had fearlessly done their duty. But in the hour of adversity, in the preceding year when the enemy possessed that frontier, their constancy had not been shaken. Unmoved by specious promises and tempting offers of protection,

they sent their families into the interior, they drove their cattle away, and the men of Upper Canada were to be found in the camp sharing in all the dangers and privations of the regular troops. Sir Francis Head had wisely believed that the men who could not be seduced or severed from their allegiance by the persuasion or threats of a foreign enemy, would not long allow themselves to be deceived by internal agitators. In this conviction he had appealed to the good sense and good feeling of the men of Upper Canada towards His Majesty's Government and to the mother country, and this conviction the glorious result which they had this day met to commemorate had proved that he had not been mistaken. Although he had spoken more particularly of the militia of the Niagara District, it was because he wished to confine himself to a relation of what he had seen, but he could with truth affirm that their conduct might be taken as a fair specimen of the spirit and loyalty evinced generally throughout the Province—though it had not in all parts, been so severely tested.

5th Toast.—His Excellency the Governor in Chief.

Air,—“*Irish Air.*”

6th Toast.—The Army and Navy.—(Three times three.)

Air,—“*British Grenadiers.*”

Song—The British Bayoneteers, by Mr. Collard.

7th Toast.—The British Constitution as it is ! The only one which has for centuries past, secured the freedom and prosperity of an enlightened people. (Three times three and one cheer more.)

Air,—“*Constitutional Air.*”

Mr. JOHN NEILSON rose to respond to this toast, and prefaced his remarks by saying that it was to be regretted that they had not the pleasure of the com-

pany of a gentleman that evening, who could have spoken to this toast with much more fitness than he, (Mr. N.) or perhaps any one else in the room could. It was not necessary, however, to enter into any eulogium of the British Constitution; it has proved its goodness by conferring happiness and prosperity on the people under it during many generations. When other countries have been in the depths of slavery or the horrors of anarchy, the British nation has enjoyed peace and prosperity—every man has been sure of freedom for his person, secured in the enjoyment of his property and at perfect liberty to express his opinions. Every man could act freely—more freely than in any other country which he (Mr. N.) had visited. He had lived in several countries but had seen no one like England for true freedom. (Cheers.) He had lived in the United States of America, but enlightened as they really are, there is not so much liberty there as in Great Britain. The people of the United States are living under much the same kind of *surveillance* as the French, although the agents are not a police. Such is the prevalence of party and party spirit that people are in dread of their neighbours—afraid of expressing their opinions for fear of being persecuted. It was not so in England, where all could confide in the protection of the law. There he found every one openly and frankly expressing their opinions. (Cheers.) That to his (Mr. N's.) mind was proof of a much greater degree of liberty than possessed by the people of the United States, who boast that they have almost the exclusive liberty in the world. The British Constitution is no very complicated thing; on the contrary it is the most natural political institution in the world, founded on the common sense of mankind—it is a family government consisting of a head and different branches, all having their places and powers. We have seen that whilst

in other countries discord, confusion and ruin have prevailed,—in Great Britain the common interests have been attended to, like in a well ordered family, maintaining peace, order and public prosperity. (Cheers.)

Song—"Here's a health to honest John Bull," by Mr. Brookbank.

8th Toast.—The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland! with all the dependencies! may their union be perpetual!—(Three times three.)

Air,—"*Rule Britannia.*"

Having given this toast the President read a letter from J. Wilson, Esqr. one of the Deputation from St. Andrews, N. B. on the proposed Rail-road:

"Quebec, 25th July 1836

"Mr. Wilson's compliments to the Committee of Management to the Dinner to be given in honor of Sir Francis Bond Head and the people of Upper Canada, and regrets he cannot avail himself of the high honor to meet them, as the mail for New Brunswick leaves to-day.

"The noble example set by Upper Canada to all His Majesty's Provinces, will redound to her fame for ages to come, and show to Old England, that her children retain British hearts, and loyalty to our Gracious Sovereign, whenever their good sense is appealed to; and that the day you celebrate will be responded to throughout British America."

9th Toast.—The British Flag! may the united Crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, ever remind us of the heroic virtues of our forefathers, and bind us to each other in the hour of danger.

Airs,—"*St. George and the Dragon*;" "*Hurrah for the Bonnets of Blue*;" "*St. Patricks day in the Morning.*"

Mr. J. C. FISHER said, that the toast which had just been drank came home to the heart of every loyal subject, and under ordinary circumstances would demand no illustration. The best commentary is the cheers with which it has been received.

The history of that Flag is the history of the Mother Country, associated as it is with warlike triumphs, such as no other nation in modern days can parallel ! In the ancient times of chivalry the single cross of St. George led the Christian Knight to victory ; and under that banner our heroic Richard, Edward and Henry achieved deathless fame.— (Cheers.) When by succession, a King of Scotland become the Monarch of Great Britain, the honored cross of St. Andrew was added to the national ensign ; and so it remained victorious in every quarter of the Globe, until the union with Ireland finally bestowed upon the British flag a third cross, that of the benevolent and popular St. Patrick. (Cheers.) Under that flag so composed, and so representing the three distinguished races which make the British people, England has gained a rank and authority among civilized nations, which no reverse, if reverse there be, can shake. Under that flag, what heart but beats at the exploits of our navy ? Under that glorious flag, which he rejoiced to see multiplied upon the walls of that room, the military renown of Great Britain, under the illustrious Wellington, has reached its full measure. Nor are its peaceful virtues and triumphs of a less important character : for it has equally been a signal of rallying to the combatant, and of shelter to the fallen. If victory has shown the might of British arms, civilization, refinement, and the arts of peace have proved the moral force of British example on every soil where that flag has been planted ! Wherever it has taken root it has become the emblem and pledge of liberty and security, of constitutional law and national independence. He might be permitted to observe, that whilst the late occurrences in Upper Canada are matter of unbounded and universal joy, there is no collection of individuals who are better intitled, than the company now assembled, to exult



in the present state of things, and derive from it a distinct and special satisfaction. Neither in any collection of men, could the toast just proposed from the chair be offered with a greater certainty of hearty concurrence. The events to which the toast refers are calculated to stir and warm the heart. I envy the feelings of every man connected with Upper Canada; and I am certain those feelings are in unison with the sentiments of this assembly, which includes no inconsiderable portion of the respectability and talent of this metropolis. (Cheers.) Bound in allegiance to the same Monarch, acknowledging one national flag, in which each of the three races possesses a separate and peculiar interest, the natives of the three kingdoms and the descendants of natives will ever remember with pride, that by united efforts in a good cause, the great constitutional triumph in Upper Canada was solely effected. During that contest all distinctions of country and religion were forgotten! Actuated by a solemn conviction that union only could save the Province, they did unite—the union of the crosses was the watchword, and the result of the truly “holy alliance” was victory. (Cheers.) In Upper Canada we behold a Province inferior in population to this, but multiplying her faculties and resources by her own activity and enterprise, by the energy and good sense of her people,—vindicating herself from the thralldom of faction—banishing the political incubus which paralysed her healthier functions, by one vigorous and combined effort; and affording, at this moment, a striking example, calculated to rally the friends of British connexion, and to lead them on to decisive victory! Admitting that a sober desire of improvement, a rational endeavor to obtain the redress of every real grievance, and to correct any imperfections in the political frame of society, are objects both natural and laudable, I maintain that these sentiments are

no where more conspicuous than in those, who, like us, acknowledge the ties of birth, and the rights of national independence, the foundation of which is attachment to the mother country and to our native soil. But it is proper at the present crisis that it should be understood and remembered, that the spirit of national independence, which animates alike English, Scottish and Irish, aroused where it lately slumbered—enlightened where it has been deluded—and kindled into enthusiasm by open attacks on the constitution, has been found sufficient to animate with one pervading soul, the inhabitants sprung from the three nations of the Empire—to combine in one congenial mass their various feelings, passions and prejudices—for oh ! beautiful force of union, we see the Orangeman voting for the Roman Catholic, and the Roman Catholic for the Orangeman—(Cheers.) and to direct these concentrated energies, typified by the united crosses in that flag, against the common foe of the Constitution ; and to shake, and I trust, for ever to overthrow, the blasting influence of democracy. (Cheers.) The late Mr. Canning was in the habit of quoting a story which in this Province may be aptly applied to the nostrum, or panacea, so universally prescribed by our political quacks as a remedy for every fancied grievance. A village artist had acquired some celebrity in the art of painting, but directed his attention to one particular object. That object was a *red Lion*. His first patron was the landlord of the village alehouse, who wanted a sign, but left the selection to the artist. Of course he painted him a *red Lion*. (Laughter.) Soon afterwards the neighbouring Squire desirous of filling a vacant compartment in his dining room, sent for our artist, and requested something appropriate and tasteful, leaving him, as before, the choice of the subject. That painter took time to deliberate ; and with great gravity, “ Don’t you think,” said he,

"a handsome *red Lion* would have a fine effect in this situation?" (Laughter.) The gentleman was not convinced, but let the artist have his way; resolving, however, that in his library at least he would have some design more congenial to his own ideas. To the library they went, and the gentleman pointing out a small pannel over the chimney piece, observed, "here I wish for something striking, but as the space is limited, the execution must be proportionably delicate." Again the painter cogitated, and at last with earnestness and apparent sincerity said, "what do you think of a *small red Lion*." (Great laughter.) Thus it is with those who would alter our Constitution, and who have been so signally defeated in Upper Canada. Their *red Lions* are an Elective Council and Elective Institutions! But the loyal people of Upper Canada will have none of their *red Lions*—notwithstanding the predictions of Lyon Mackenzie. (Laughter and cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. F. said, that with the union of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, and the consequent union of hearts, the cause of the Constitution and of British connexion must ultimately prevail, if, following the example so nobly set us, we preserve our faith untainted, our constancy unmoved. He had no doubt that the sentiments of the men of all origins in both Provinces would continue to be in perfect unison; and if our concurrence be as cordial as on the late glorious occasion in Upper Canada, we shall triumph gloriously over every difficulty and embarrassment which may arise in this Province. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. Ternan sang "The Boys of Kilkenny," which was received with shouts of laughter and applause.

10th Toast. The Legislative Council of Upper Canada! It has proved that a Council for life, properly composed, is the sheet anchor of the Colonial

Constitution, and an impregnable barrier against the inroads of democracy. (4 times 4.)

Air,—“*I'll gar our Gudeman trow.*”

11th Toast. The Assembly of Upper Canada, as regenerated in 1836! May wisdom, loyalty and patriotism distinguish all its proceedings. (4 times 4, and one cheer more.)

Air,—“*Auld Lang Syne.*”

Mr. HARVEY, of Brockville, U. C. rose, and said, that the soul stirring air just played by the band had called him up to return thanks for this toast (Cheers). The people of Upper Canada had returned a Constitutional House, and the air “*Auld Lang Syne*,” being played, reminded him (Mr. H.) that in the new house were some old Constitutional Members, who unfortunately had been for some time absent from it (Cheers). They are men who will do honour to the House, and who will redeem their pledge to the Country, pure and uncontaminated. This night, he (Mr. H.) was sure would cheer them in their arduous duty—an arduous duty he must say it is. The Country looks up to them for much, and he was proud to be able to say, that the Country would not be disappointed in them (Cheers.) There are men in the new House of Assembly of Upper Canada, of clear heads, active minds and warm hearts—men who will redeem the Country from the stigma cast upon it for the last few years, in consequence of the unconstitutional proceedings of a party who happily now are in a minority (Cheers.) The exhibition of feeling in Lower Canada, this night, must come warm to the hearts of those men who really have the good of their Country at heart, and will urge them on in the fulfilment of their arduous and difficult duties. He (Mr. H.) felt confident that the people of Lower Canada would not be disappointed in them (Cheers)

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In conclusion Mr. Harvey expressed a hope that the improvements in the navigation of the St. Lawrence now being carried on by Upper Canada, would be met in a corresponding spirit by Lower Canada, in order that the commercial interests and prosperity of each Province may be mutually benefited by this important undertaking (Loud Cheering).

A second original Song, composed for the occasion, was then sung by Mr. A. Campbell, with great effect, as follows :

# BRITAIN STILL SHALL RULE!

Glad eyes are sparkling round this board,  
With rapture beaming bright;  
The Constitution is restor'd,  
And HEAD has proved he's right!  
The day's his own,—the tyrants gone,  
That sorely vexed his soul:  
Their short liv'd pow'r for ever's o'er,  
And Britain still shall rule.

"England," they say, "has caus'd us woe"—  
But that I do deny.  
Can sorrow from protection flow—  
Pain from security?  
Papineau's tools nor Roebuck's rules  
Shall ne'er deceive the whole.  
If they're in pain, we say again,  
That Britain still shall rule.

The people of these Provinces  
Will ne'er act so unwise,  
As—change one King for many Kings,  
That ere-long would arise:—  
But in this hour, we'll check their pow'r,  
Who'd Canada controul:  
Francis Bond Head, now takes the lead;  
Old England still shall rule!

12th Toast. The Constitutional Electors of Upper Canada, who have delivered their rising Province from the plague of the Demagogue, and res-

tored the body politic to its pristine health and vigour. (9 times 9.)

Air,—“ *The old Stuarts back again.*”

Mr. DUVAL responded to the preceding toast. He declared that it was with sentiments of the most lively satisfaction that he rose to address the company then assembled. Surrounded as he found himself by a large number of the most influential, and he might say, the most worthy citizens who contribute to the happiness and prosperity of Lower Canada, he could not but feel proud in being permitted to address them on such an occasion. They were then met, not only to enjoy that social intercourse so delightful at all times, but they had met for a more noble purpose—with a view of doing honour to a Briton who has deserved well of his country. (Great cheering.) Sir Francis Head has afforded a striking example of what may be done by the British Constitution, if properly understood. Sir F. Head was not terrified by the clamours of radicals and demagogues, but when he saw that the good of the Country required it, he made an appeal to the people; and what was the result of that appeal? The people had shewn themselves devoted to that nation, which is the first in the world, and possessed of institutions, without which no one can rest assured of his life or property. He (Mr. D.) did not like to make invidious comparisons between the free institutions of Great Britain and the democratic institutions of her great rival, but to radical reformers, as they call themselves, he (Mr. D.) would wish to put a few simple questions in the way of fair argument, on which ground he was not afraid to meet them. He would say, I will grant that under your system of republican government, the people will be perfectly free, and that commerce will be unrestricted, but are you protected against mob law? (Cheers.) Is the pea-



ceable citizen free to enjoy his own honest opinion? Is he sure that he possesses an impartial tribunal before which, to submit his wrongs? Does his Country afford that impartial tribunal, the certainty of obtaining which enables the British subject to rest his head on his pillow, alike regardless of popular clamour, or the frowns of power. (Cheers.) Then, they talk of their rights of equality. Do their laws recognize no difference of persons? Let their slave code answer this question. (Cheers.) There might be other comparisons made of a like nature, but if the radical reformer is not prepared to answer these questions—if history proves that in republics mob law reigns triumphant, and the Judges are afraid to act with impartiality—if the radical reformer cannot answer these questions, satisfactorily, let him not be surprised, if he (Mr. D.) would not give up the institutions of old England, and take the republican Government in their stead. But perhaps he (Mr. D.) might be told that he was taking only one side of the question, and he might be asked—are there not abuses in your country? There are abuses most undoubtedly, for there is no country in which there are radicals and demagogues that abuses are not to be found. (Laughter.) There are abuses in all Countries, and a willing ear ought to be lent at all times to complaints of abuses provided they are well founded. (Cheers.) But he would not be ready to listen to those itinerant hawkers of imaginary grievances—those tavern politicians and church door orators who perambulate the country preaching sedition to an unsuspecting and innocent people. (Cheers.) Of such individuals have the people of Upper Canada so nobly rid themselves,—amongst these they have relieved the reverend ex-father from all worldly cares, to count his beads if he has not lost them. (Cheers and laughter.) It is for such constitutional

efforts that the people of Upper Canada deserve from this meeting the respect which he (Mr. D.) was happy to see they had met. Let them proceed in their course and reform abuses in that secure and cautious manner which belongs to men who are determined to do good to their country. With such a Lieutenant Governor as Sir Francis Bond Head, and such a House of Assembly as that lately returned, let them proceed in the march of improvement and reform, and there will never be wanting men to put down the turbulent and discontented, and protect the peaceable and industrious. (Long continued cheering.)

13th Toast. Lower Canada ! May she speedily make a like return for the services she has just received from her sister Province. (3 times 3.)

Air,—“ *And sae will we yet.*”

Mr. T. C. AYLWIN responded to this toast in his usual eloquent and powerful style. He observed that toasts had been drank that evening, which every individual in Lower Canada having a British heart and British feelings, must drink with enthusiasm. They had drank to the Lieut. Governor, to the Legislative Council and to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and a toast had just been drank which was perfectly in unison with those preceding, for by reflecting on the sentiment and acting upon it we shall be enabled to place ourselves in the same glorious and enviable position now occupied by Upper Canada. (Cheers.) Let us recollect the position in which we were placed six months since, and let us ask who could have seen the bright day that was dawning on us. We were told that the people of Upper Canada, although speaking the same language and having perhaps the same prejudices, entertained the same views as the revolutionists of Lower Canada. It was natural enough for

us to forbode the worst when we were told that the Upper Canadians had taken up the cry which first arose with us. The result of the late elections in Upper Canada has, however, shewn that the people of that Province are a people of discrimination and good sense, and that they see that the British Constitution is the best under which a freeman can live. (Cheers.) (Mr. Aylwin extended his remarks to some length, but we are compelled, from the want of room, to omit them.)

14th Toast.—Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne! He merited and has obtained the approbation of his Sovereign.—(4 times 4.)

Air,—“*Duke of York's March.*”

15th Toast. The Colonial Minister and the Royal Instructions, as understood by Sir Francis Head. (3 times 3.)

Air,—“*It was a' for our rightfu' King.*”

Mr. C. J. FORD responded to this toast, declaring himself to be an Irishman and a disciple of Sir Francis Bond Head. Mr. Ford, in the course of his observations, was loudly cheered.

16th Toast. Bishop McDonnell of Upper Canada! A bright example of a life of religion and loyalty, nothing dimmed towards its close!—(4 times 4.)

Air,—“*My heart's in the Highlands.*”

Col. FRASER of Glengarry, Upper Canada, rose and said, that the sentiment which had just been drank called upon him to return, in the name of the reverend prelate, most cordial thanks for the manner in which it had been received. Bishop McDonnell had been known to him (Col. Fraser) for upwards of 33 years, and he had no doubt but that the character of that prelate was known to every one whom he had the honour of addressing.—(Cheers.)

He has been long a tried friend to the country, and he (Col. F.) was sure, never found wanting.—(Cheers.) Truly loyal to his King and his country, he has served both, faithfully and devotedly for a period of 45 years. There can be “no mistake” about it. It must be in the recollection of all present that at the commencement of the last war he led his countrymen, the Glengarrians, into the field, and told them that honour was there to be found. He told them that they were bound to serve their King and country. No doubt he has had his troubles; he has been assailed, but has conquered.—(Great cheering.) The person mentioned not long since—the ex-priest, gave Bishop McDonnell a great deal of trouble, but that individual was ultimately expelled from the church. His career is now at an end. He will not receive from the present House of Assembly his £650 a-year.—(Cheers and laughter.) If he expects any like sum in future, he must work for it like an honest man.—(Great cheers and laughter.) In the formation of the present House of Assembly of Upper Canada he (Col. F.) had taken an active part as an Elector in returning men of sound constitutional principles, and so he would act on every similar occasion until the end of his life.—(Cheers.) He could assure those whom he addressed, that they would find that the members of the new house are men of integrity, and he would venture to say that they are men who will appreciate the feeling shewn on the present occasion; and that they will work in a manner not only to benefit Upper Canada, but Lower Canada also.—(Cheers.) They were nearly all his (Col. F.’s) intimate acquaintances, and as such, he certainly felt very much obliged for the highly flattering manner in which they had been noticed this evening.—(Loud Cheers.)

MR. JAMES H. KRRR, one of the Vice Presidents,

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likewise spoke to the toast to Bishop McDonnell.—  
He observed it was truly said in the toast that the  
life of the reverend Prelate presents “A bright ex-  
ample of a life of Religion and Loyalty, nothing  
dimmed towards its close.” To that venerable and  
revered Prelate and loyal Inhabitant of Upper Ca-  
nada, a debt of deep gratitude is due by the Inha-  
bitants of Lower Canada. (Cheers.) The services  
rendered by him during the late war, are fresh in  
the recollection of the public. Acting up to the  
dictates of the Saviour of mankind, he has invari-  
ably inculcated the principles of charity and good  
will towards all men, with obedience to the King  
and the laws. The Clergy of this Province would  
do well to follow the example set by Bishop Mc-  
Donnell. It is an error for the Clergy to suppose  
that merely Clerical duties ought to occupy their  
attention. It is their province to “Counsel and  
direct,” and surely that cannot be done without  
cautioning them against the shoals and quicksands  
of party politics. It is very true that the Clergy  
were not the first to fall in France during the Re-  
volution, but they neither cautioned nor directed  
their flocks, and they subsequently fell, a dreadful  
example for their apathy. The Clergy ought not  
to allow an unlettered people to be excited to acts  
of tumult and rebellion, when a timely warning  
from them would avert such disasters. He (Mr.  
K.) would venture to say that if the Clergy of this  
Province would only open the eyes of their flocks,  
the House of Assembly would soon cease to keep  
this noble Province in the state which it has been  
for some time past. (Cheers.) He (Mr. K.) would  
impress on the Clergy of all denominations, that  
the Constitution which protects them has a right  
to their support. (Loud cheers.)

17th Toast. The Militia of Upper Canada! To  
enemies of every kind, be their cry still—“Let

them come if they dare." (3 times 3, and one cheer more.)

Air,—*"Whistle and I'll come to you my Lad."*

COL. FRASER having been invited by the President to respond to this toast, complied with the request, and said that he felt highly gratified at seeing the toast so received. He was one, who on the 4th of June last read to the regiment, which he had the honour of commanding, the expressions made use of by Sir Francis Head, and quoted in the sentiment which had just been given—"Let them come if they dare." (Loud Cheers.) He (Col. F.) could assure the company that his men cheered him most heartily when this was read to them, and should ever they be required, they will respond in another manner to this toast. There is no mistake in it. (Tremendous Cheering.)

18th and last regular Toast. The Fair Sex.—Drank with all the honours.

Air,—*"Here's a health to all good Lasses."*

This concluded the list of regular toasts prepared for the occasion. The President then left the chair, and was followed out of the room by some of the gentlemen present. Mr. WM. WALKER was then called, by acclamation, to the chair, and the word was given to "close up." The first volunteer toast was given from the Chair, being to the health of WM. PRICE, Esq., who had so ably filled the Chair during the evening, with satisfaction to the company and credit to himself. As may be supposed, it was drank in a most enthusiastic manner. The next toast was "To the Guests who have honoured us with their company," and likewise came from the Chair. It was drank with all the honours, and Col. FRASER, in a very neat speech, returned thanks, expressing himself in the highest degree gratified with the feeling evinced towards



the Upper Canadians by the inhabitants of the sister Province. The next toast was from Mr. ALFRED HAWKINS, who, at the conclusion of a very appropriate address, gave "the Earl of Dalhousie," which was received in a manner that shewed that nobleman was not forgotten by those who were his friends when he administered the Government of this Province. The health of "Lord Aylmer" was also drank with cheers and applause during the evening. A great number of other toasts were also drank, accompanied with several excellent songs, but time and space compel us to omit them. Suffice it to say that at an hour "ayont the twal" the party broke up, each proceeding to his home with feelings of delight, at having witnessed such a manifestation of true loyalty and British feeling as was displayed on Monday last, in honour of SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD, the truly Constitutional Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and the Loyal People of that fine and rising Province.

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